

The below statute is referenced in Section 2-04 (B) and (C) of Home Rule Charter

§18:602. Vacancies in certain local and municipal offices; exceptions

A. When a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of a parish or municipal governing authority or a combination thereof, a mayor, or any other local or municipal office, except an office covered by Subsections B and C of this Section and except the office of judge, state legislator, or marshal of a city or municipal court, and the office is filled by election wholly within the boundaries of a local governmental subdivision, the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision where the vacancy occurs shall within twenty days appoint a person to fill the vacancy who meets the qualifications of the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. The presiding officer of the governing authority shall not be required to vote on such an appointment to be made by the governing authority of a local governmental subdivision unless a tie vote occurs thereon, in which case he shall vote to break the tie; however, in no case shall the presiding officer vote more than once on the appointment.

B. When a vacancy occurs in the membership of a city or parish school board, the remaining members of the board shall within twenty days declare that the vacancy has occurred and proceed to appoint a person who meets the qualifications of the office to fill the vacancy. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. For the purposes of this Subsection, in addition to the definition of "vacancy" provided in R.S. 18:581, a "vacancy" in a city or parish school board office shall be deemed to have occurred when, in the case of a city school board, a member's residence no longer lies within the jurisdiction of the board or when, in the case of a parish school board, a member changes his domicile from the district he represents or, if elected after reapportionment, is domiciled outside the district he represents at the time he is sworn into office, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

C.(1) When a vacancy occurs in any of the following offices, the duties of the office shall be assumed by the person hereinafter designated: (a) district attorney, by the first assistant; (b) clerk of a district court, by the chief deputy; (c) coroner, by the chief deputy; (d) sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy, except that in a parish that has both a civil sheriff and a criminal sheriff, the civil sheriff by the chief civil deputy, and the criminal sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy, respectively; and (e) tax assessor, by the chief deputy assessor.

(2)(a) If there is no such person to assume the duties when the vacancy occurs, the governing authority or authorities of the parish or parishes affected shall within twenty days appoint a person having the qualifications of the office to assume the duties of the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment.

(b) If the vacancy in the office of sheriff occurs after a regularly scheduled election for the office of sheriff but prior to the beginning of the term and there is no chief deputy sheriff as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection to assume the duties of the office, the parish governing authority may appoint the person who was elected to the office of sheriff in the regular election to assume the duties of the office in the manner provided in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

D. If a vacancy is not filled within the time specified in Subsection A, B, or C of this Section, the governor shall fill the vacancy.

E.(1)(a) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection A of this Section is eighteen months or less, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(b) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section is one year or less, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(c) If any member of a parish or city school board is removed or suspended from office pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 42:1411, except in the parish of Jefferson, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or to perform the official acts, duties, and functions of that office during the period of suspension shall be eligible in the next election as a candidate for the office to which he is appointed.

(d) If a sheriff is removed or suspended from office pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 42:1411 or 1412 and a person is appointed to assume the duties of the office pursuant to Subparagraph (C)(2)(b) of this Section, the person so appointed shall be eligible in the next election as a candidate for the office to which he is appointed.

(2)(a) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection A of this Section exceeds eighteen months or the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section exceeds one year, the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision in which the vacancy occurs, or the school board when the vacancy occurs in its membership, or the governor when a vacancy occurs in the office of district attorney or in an office for which there is not a single governing authority or as provided in Subsection F of this Section, within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, shall issue a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy and shall specify in the proclamation, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, the dates on which the primary and general elections shall be held and, in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468, the dates of the qualifying period for candidates in the special election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. In selecting the dates for such special elections, the governing authority or school board as the case may be, may choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date, if such date is available within eighteen months of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection A of this Section or within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section or may select an election date in accordance with R.S. 18:402. In the cases in which the governor has the authority to select the date for such special elections, the governor shall first choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date. If no such date is available within eighteen months of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection A of this Section or within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section, the governor shall then select an election date in accordance with R.S. 18:402. If the governing authority or school board fails to issue the proclamation within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall issue the proclamation.

(b) Immediately thereafter the governing authority or the school board or, if the governor issued the proclamation, the secretary of state shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held.

(c) Within twenty-four hours after issuing the proclamation, the authority or authorities ordering the special election shall send a copy of the proclamation, by certified or registered mail, to the clerk of the district court for the parish in which the vacancy occurred. If the vacancy occurred in the parish of Orleans, the copy of the proclamation shall be so mailed to the clerk of the criminal district court. If the vacancy occurs in an office which affects more than one parish, a copy of the proclamation shall at the same time be so mailed to the clerk of each of the parishes. A copy of the proclamation also shall be mailed to the secretary of state at the same time and in the same manner.

(d) Within twenty-four hours after he receives the copy, the secretary of state shall notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred.

(3) The special election shall be held, without the necessity of a call by the governor, except in the case of a vacancy in the office of district attorney. When a special election is required, the appointee or person designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve only until the successor is elected and takes office.

(4) If the unexpired term of a parish or municipal office covered by Subsection A of this Section is eighteen months or more, but the vacancy occurs within eighteen months of the regularly scheduled primary election for that office, no special election will be called, and the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the term of office.

(5) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection B of this Section is one year or more and the vacancy occurs within one year of the first election at which a redistricting plan adopted following the most recent federal decennial census is to be utilized, no special election will be called and the appointee shall serve the remainder of the term of office.

F. Whenever multiple vacancies in a local or municipal governing authority or in a school board covered by Subsection A or B of this Section reduce the membership of such governing authority or board below the number of total members required to constitute a quorum to conduct official business, the remaining members shall immediately inform the governor of the existence of the vacancies. Within twenty days after he receives this notice, the governor shall make appointments to fill all the vacancies and shall issue a proclamation calling special elections to fill such vacancies if special elections are required under the provisions of this Section. However, if the deadline for making the appointment or issuing the proclamation, if applicable, falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment or issuing such proclamation.

G. The provisions of this Section shall apply to all local governmental subdivisions, including those operating under the provisions of a legislative charter, but shall not apply where the filling of a vacancy otherwise is provided for by the constitution or by the home rule charter or home rule plan of government of the affected local governmental subdivision. Such constitutional home rule plan provisions shall govern the filling of the vacancies, except that the provisions of R.S. 18:402 shall apply to the time and manner of calling the special elections to fill the vacancies.

The below statute is referenced in Section 2-07 (A) of Home Rule Charter

§42:19. Notice of meetings

A.(1)(a) All public bodies, except the legislature and its committees and subcommittees, shall give written public notice of their regular meetings, if established by law, resolution, or ordinance, at the beginning of each calendar year. Such notice shall include the dates, times, and places of such meetings.

(b)(i) All public bodies, except the legislature and its committees and subcommittees, shall give written public notice of any regular, special, or rescheduled meeting no later than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, before the meeting.

(ii)(aa) Such notice shall include the agenda, date, time, and place of the meeting. The agenda shall not be changed less than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, prior to the scheduled time of the meeting.

(bb) Each item on the agenda shall be listed separately and described with reasonable specificity. Before the public body may take any action on an item, the presiding officer or his designee shall read aloud the description of the item except as otherwise provided in Subitem (dd) of this Item.

(cc) Upon unanimous approval of the members present at a meeting of a public body, the public body may take up a matter not on the agenda. Any such matter shall be identified in the motion to take up the matter not on the agenda with reasonable specificity, including the purpose for the addition to the agenda, and entered into the minutes of the meeting. Prior to any vote on the motion to take up a matter not on the agenda by the public body, there shall be an opportunity for public comment on any such motion in accordance with R.S. 42:14 or 15. The public body shall not use its authority to take up a matter not on the agenda as a subterfuge to defeat the purposes of this Chapter.

(dd) If an agenda of a meeting of a governing authority of a parish with a population of two hundred thousand or more according to the latest federal decennial census or municipality with a population of one hundred thousand or more according to the latest federal decennial census contains more than fifty items, the governing authority may take action on items listed on a consent agenda without reading the description of each item aloud. However, before any action is taken on items listed on a consent agenda, the governing authority shall allow a public comment period. Any item listed on a consent agenda may be removed from the consent agenda by an individual member of the governing authority if a person objects to the presence of the item on the consent agenda and provides reasons for individual discussion at the meeting. The name of the person who objects to a consent agenda item and the reasons for the objection shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.

(iii) Following the above information there shall also be attached to the written public notice of the meeting, whether or not such matters will be discussed in an executive session held pursuant to R.S. 42:17(A)(2):

(aa) A statement identifying the court, case number, and the parties relative to any pending litigation to be considered at the meeting.

(bb) A statement identifying the parties involved and reasonably identifying the subject matter of any prospective litigation for which formal written demand has been made that is to be considered at the meeting.

(iv) In cases of extraordinary emergency, such notice shall not be required; however, the public body shall give such notice of the meeting as it deems appropriate and circumstances permit.

(2) Written public notice given by all public bodies, except the legislature and its committees and subcommittees, shall include, but need not be limited to:

(a) Posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the public body holding the meeting, or if no such office exists, at the building in which the meeting is to be held; or by publication of the notice in an official journal of the public body no less than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, before the scheduled time of the meeting. If the public body has a website, additionally by providing notice via the Internet on the website of the public body for no less than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, immediately preceding the meeting. The failure to timely post notice via the Internet pursuant to this Subparagraph or the inability of the public to access the public body's website due to any type of technological failure shall not be a violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

(b) Mailing a copy of the notice to any member of the news media who requests notice of such meetings; any such member of the news media shall be given notice of all meetings in the same manner as is given to members of the public body.

B. Reasonable public notice of day to day sessions of either house of the legislature, and of all matters pertaining to such meetings, including but not necessarily restricted to the content of notices, quorums for the transaction of business, proxy voting, viva-voce votes, and recordation of votes, shall be governed by the provisions of the Louisiana Constitution, the rules of procedure of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Joint Rules applicable to both houses. Reasonable public notice of meetings of legislative committees and subcommittees shall be given in accordance with such rules as are adopted by the respective houses for the purpose.

The below statute is referenced in Section 2-07 (C) of Home Rule Charter

§42:20. Written minutes

A. All public bodies shall keep written minutes of all of their open meetings. The minutes to be kept by the legislature and legislative committees and subcommittees shall be governed by the provisions of R.S. 42:21. The minutes of all other public bodies shall include but need not be limited to:

- (1) The date, time, and place of the meeting.
- (2) The members of the public body recorded as either present or absent.
- (3) The substance of all matters decided, and, at the request of any member, a record, by individual member, of any votes taken.
- (4) Any other information that the public body requests be included or reflected in the minutes.

B.(1) The minutes shall be public records and shall be available within a reasonable time after the meeting, except where such disclosures would be inconsistent with R.S. 42:16, 17, and 18, or rules adopted under the provisions of R.S. 42:21.

(2) If the public body has a website, the public body shall post on its website a copy of the minutes made available pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection and shall maintain the copy of those minutes on the website for at least three months after the posting. If the public body is required to publish its minutes in an official journal, the public body shall post its minutes on its website as required by this Paragraph within ten days after publication in the official journal. If the public body is not required to publish its minutes in an official journal, the public body shall post its minutes on its website as required by this Paragraph within a reasonable time after the meeting. The inability of the public to access the public body's website due to any type of technological failure shall not be a violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

The below statute is referenced in Section 2-07 (D) and (I) of Home Rule Charter

§42:19. Notice of meetings

A.(1)(a) All public bodies, except the legislature and its committees and subcommittees, shall give written public notice of their regular meetings, if established by law, resolution, or ordinance, at the beginning of each calendar year. Such notice shall include the dates, times, and places of such meetings.

(b)(i) All public bodies, except the legislature and its committees and subcommittees, shall give written public notice of any regular, special, or rescheduled meeting no later than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, before the meeting.

(ii)(aa) Such notice shall include the agenda, date, time, and place of the meeting. The agenda shall not be changed less than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, prior to the scheduled time of the meeting.

(bb) Each item on the agenda shall be listed separately and described with reasonable specificity. Before the public body may take any action on an item, the presiding officer or his designee shall read aloud the description of the item except as otherwise provided in Subitem (dd) of this Item.

(cc) Upon unanimous approval of the members present at a meeting of a public body, the public body may take up a matter not on the agenda. Any such matter shall be identified in the motion to take up the matter not on the agenda with reasonable specificity, including the purpose for the addition to the agenda, and entered into the minutes of the meeting. Prior to any vote on the motion to take up a matter not on the agenda by the public body, there shall be an opportunity for public comment on any such motion in accordance with R.S. 42:14 or 15. The public body shall not use its authority to take up a matter not on the agenda as a subterfuge to defeat the purposes of this Chapter.

(dd) If an agenda of a meeting of a governing authority of a parish with a population of two hundred thousand or more according to the latest federal decennial census or municipality with a population of one hundred thousand or more according to the latest federal decennial census contains more than fifty items, the governing authority may take action on items listed on a consent agenda without reading the description of each item aloud. However, before any action is taken on items listed on a consent agenda, the governing authority shall allow a public comment period. Any item listed on a consent agenda may be removed from the consent agenda by an individual member of the governing authority if a person objects to the presence of the

item on the consent agenda and provides reasons for individual discussion at the meeting. The name of the person who objects to a consent agenda item and the reasons for the objection shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.

(iii) Following the above information there shall also be attached to the written public notice of the meeting, whether or not such matters will be discussed in an executive session held pursuant to R.S. 42:17(A)(2):

(aa) A statement identifying the court, case number, and the parties relative to any pending litigation to be considered at the meeting.

(bb) A statement identifying the parties involved and reasonably identifying the subject matter of any prospective litigation for which formal written demand has been made that is to be considered at the meeting.

(iv) In cases of extraordinary emergency, such notice shall not be required; however, the public body shall give such notice of the meeting as it deems appropriate and circumstances permit.

(2) Written public notice given by all public bodies, except the legislature and its committees and subcommittees, shall include, but need not be limited to:

(a) Posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the public body holding the meeting, or if no such office exists, at the building in which the meeting is to be held; or by publication of the notice in an official journal of the public body no less than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, before the scheduled time of the meeting. If the public body has a website, additionally by providing notice via the Internet on the website of the public body for no less than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, immediately preceding the meeting. The failure to timely post notice via the Internet pursuant to this Subparagraph or the inability of the public to access the public body's website due to any type of technological failure shall not be a violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

(b) Mailing a copy of the notice to any member of the news media who requests notice of such meetings; any such member of the news media shall be given notice of all meetings in the same manner as is given to members of the public body.

B. Reasonable public notice of day to day sessions of either house of the legislature, and of all matters pertaining to such meetings, including but not necessarily restricted to the content of notices, quorums for the transaction of business, proxy voting, viva-voce votes, and recordation of votes, shall be governed by the provisions of the Louisiana Constitution, the rules of procedure of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Joint Rules applicable to both houses. Reasonable public notice of meetings of legislative committees and subcommittees shall be given in accordance with such rules as are adopted by the respective houses for the purpose.

The below statute is referenced in Section 3-07 (B) and (C) of Home Rule Charter

§18:602. Vacancies in certain local and municipal offices; exceptions

A. When a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of a parish or municipal governing authority or a combination thereof, a mayor, or any other local or municipal office, except an office covered by Subsections B and C of this Section and except the office of judge, state

legislator, or marshal of a city or municipal court, and the office is filled by election wholly within the boundaries of a local governmental subdivision, the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision where the vacancy occurs shall within twenty days appoint a person to fill the vacancy who meets the qualifications of the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. The presiding officer of the governing authority shall not be required to vote on such an appointment to be made by the governing authority of a local governmental subdivision unless a tie vote occurs thereon, in which case he shall vote to break the tie; however, in no case shall the presiding officer vote more than once on the appointment.

B. When a vacancy occurs in the membership of a city or parish school board, the remaining members of the board shall within twenty days declare that the vacancy has occurred and proceed to appoint a person who meets the qualifications of the office to fill the vacancy. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. For the purposes of this Subsection, in addition to the definition of "vacancy" provided in R.S. 18:581, a "vacancy" in a city or parish school board office shall be deemed to have occurred when, in the case of a city school board, a member's residence no longer lies within the jurisdiction of the board or when, in the case of a parish school board, a member changes his domicile from the district he represents or, if elected after reapportionment, is domiciled outside the district he represents at the time he is sworn into office, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

C.(1) When a vacancy occurs in any of the following offices, the duties of the office shall be assumed by the person hereinafter designated: (a) district attorney, by the first assistant; (b) clerk of a district court, by the chief deputy; (c) coroner, by the chief deputy; (d) sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy, except that in a parish that has both a civil sheriff and a criminal sheriff, the civil sheriff by the chief civil deputy, and the criminal sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy, respectively; and (e) tax assessor, by the chief deputy assessor.

(2)(a) If there is no such person to assume the duties when the vacancy occurs, the governing authority or authorities of the parish or parishes affected shall within twenty days appoint a person having the qualifications of the office to assume the duties of the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment.

(b) If the vacancy in the office of sheriff occurs after a regularly scheduled election for the office of sheriff but prior to the beginning of the term and there is no chief deputy sheriff as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection to assume the duties of the office, the parish governing authority may appoint the person who was elected to the office of sheriff in the regular election to assume the duties of the office in the manner provided in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

D. If a vacancy is not filled within the time specified in Subsection A, B, or C of this Section, the governor shall fill the vacancy.

E.(1)(a) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection A of this Section is eighteen months or less, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(b) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section is one year or less, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(c) If any member of a parish or city school board is removed or suspended from office pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 42:1411, except in the parish of Jefferson, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or to perform the official acts, duties, and functions of that office during the period of suspension shall be eligible in the next election as a candidate for the office to which he is appointed.

(d) If a sheriff is removed or suspended from office pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 42:1411 or 1412 and a person is appointed to assume the duties of the office pursuant to Subparagraph (C)(2)(b) of this Section, the person so appointed shall be eligible in the next election as a candidate for the office to which he is appointed.

(2)(a) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection A of this Section exceeds eighteen months or the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section exceeds one year, the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision in which the vacancy occurs, or the school board when the vacancy occurs in its membership, or the governor when a vacancy occurs in the office of district attorney or in an office for which there is not a single governing authority or as provided in Subsection F of this Section, within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, shall issue a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy and shall specify in the proclamation, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, the dates on which the primary and general elections shall be held and, in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468, the dates of the qualifying period for candidates in the special election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. In selecting the dates for such special elections, the governing authority or school board as the case may be, may choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date, if such date is available within eighteen months of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection A of this Section or within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section or may select an election date in accordance with R.S. 18:402. In the cases in which the governor has the authority to select the date for such special elections, the governor shall first choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date. If no such date is available within eighteen months of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection A of this Section or within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy for an office covered by Subsection B or C of this Section, the governor shall then select an election date in accordance with R.S. 18:402. If the governing authority or school board fails to issue the proclamation within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall issue the proclamation.

(b) Immediately thereafter the governing authority or the school board or, if the governor issued the proclamation, the secretary of state shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held.

(c) Within twenty-four hours after issuing the proclamation, the authority or authorities ordering the special election shall send a copy of the proclamation, by certified or registered mail, to the clerk of the district court for the parish in which the vacancy occurred. If the vacancy occurred in the parish of Orleans, the copy of the proclamation shall be so mailed to the clerk of the criminal district court. If the vacancy occurs in an office which affects more than one parish, a copy of the proclamation shall at the same time be so mailed to the clerk of each of the

parishes. A copy of the proclamation also shall be mailed to the secretary of state at the same time and in the same manner.

(d) Within twenty-four hours after he receives the copy, the secretary of state shall notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred.

(3) The special election shall be held, without the necessity of a call by the governor, except in the case of a vacancy in the office of district attorney. When a special election is required, the appointee or person designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve only until the successor is elected and takes office.

(4) If the unexpired term of a parish or municipal office covered by Subsection A of this Section is eighteen months or more, but the vacancy occurs within eighteen months of the regularly scheduled primary election for that office, no special election will be called, and the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the term of office.

(5) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection B of this Section is one year or more and the vacancy occurs within one year of the first election at which a redistricting plan adopted following the most recent federal decennial census is to be utilized, no special election will be called and the appointee shall serve the remainder of the term of office.

F. Whenever multiple vacancies in a local or municipal governing authority or in a school board covered by Subsection A or B of this Section reduce the membership of such governing authority or board below the number of total members required to constitute a quorum to conduct official business, the remaining members shall immediately inform the governor of the existence of the vacancies. Within twenty days after he receives this notice, the governor shall make appointments to fill all the vacancies and shall issue a proclamation calling special elections to fill such vacancies if special elections are required under the provisions of this Section. However, if the deadline for making the appointment or issuing the proclamation, if applicable, falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment or issuing such proclamation.

G. The provisions of this Section shall apply to all local governmental subdivisions, including those operating under the provisions of a legislative charter, but shall not apply where the filling of a vacancy otherwise is provided for by the constitution or by the home rule charter or home rule plan of government of the affected local governmental subdivision. Such constitutional home rule plan provisions shall govern the filling of the vacancies, except that the provisions of R.S. 18:402 shall apply to the time and manner of calling the special elections to fill the vacancies.

The below statute is referenced in Section 6-01 (6) of Home Rule Charter

§18:402. Dates of primary and general elections

A. Gubernatorial elections. Elections for governor and officers elected at the same time as the governor shall be held every four years, beginning in 1983.

(1) Gubernatorial primary elections shall be held on the third to last Saturday in October of an election year.

(2) Gubernatorial general elections shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the third to last Saturday in October of an election year.

B. Congressional elections. Elections for members of congress and officers elected at the same time as members of congress shall be held every two years, beginning in 1982.

(1) Primary elections for members of congress and officers elected at the same time as members of congress shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an election year.

(2) General elections for members of congress and officers elected at the same time as members of congress shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an election year.

C. Municipal and ward elections. In all municipalities with a population of less than three hundred thousand, elections for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress shall be held every four years.

(1) Primary elections for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress shall be held on the last Saturday in March of an election year, or on the first Saturday in March of the presidential election year.

(2) General elections for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the last Saturday in March of an election year unless the primary election for such officers is held on the first Saturday in March; in such case, the general election shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the first Saturday in March of an election year.

D. Parochial and municipal elections in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more. Elections for parochial and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more shall be held every four years, beginning in 2017, as follows:

(1) Primary elections for parochial and municipal officers shall be held on the second Saturday in October of an election year.

(2) General elections for parochial and municipal officers shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the second Saturday in October of an election year.

E. Special elections to fill newly created office or vacancy in office. An election to fill a newly created office or vacancy in an existing office, except the office of representative in congress, shall be held on the dates fixed by the appropriate authority in the proclamation ordering a special election as follows:

(1) A special primary election shall be held on the first of the following days that is after the date on which the proclamation calling the special primary election was issued, provided that the proclamation was issued at least four weeks prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the special primary election:

(a) The third to last Saturday in October, when the special general election is held on the fifth Saturday after the third to last Saturday in October.

(b) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when the special general election is held on the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(c) The last Saturday in March, when the special general election is held on the fifth Saturday after the last Saturday in March or on the first Saturday in March during the presidential election year.

(d) The second Saturday in October, when the special general election is held on the fifth Saturday after the second Saturday in October of 1985 and every fourth year thereafter.

(e) The second Saturday in October of an election year for parish and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(2) A special general election shall be held on one of the following days:

(a) The fifth Saturday after the third to last Saturday in October of 1983 and every fourth year thereafter.

(b) The fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.

(c) The fifth Saturday after the last Saturday in March of any year unless the primary election is held on the first Saturday in March; in such case, the general election shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the first Saturday in March.

(d) The fifth Saturday after the second Saturday in October of 1985 and every fourth year thereafter.

(e) The fifth Saturday after the second Saturday in October in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, when the special primary election in such parish and municipality is held on the second Saturday in October of an election year for parish and municipal officers.

(3) The secretary of state shall not include the name of any candidate on any ballot for a special election to fill a vacancy in any office to which this Subsection is applicable unless such special election has been called in accordance with the provisions of this Subsection and scheduled on one of the dates provided herein. Any elector who is eligible to vote in any such special election may apply for injunctive relief to prohibit the placing of the name of any candidate in an improperly called election on the ballot. Venue for such application shall be in any parish in which the election is called, and the secretary of state shall be the proper party defendant.

F. Bond, tax, or other elections. Every bond, tax, or other election at which a proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters shall be held only on one of the following dates:

(1) The third to last Saturday in October or the fifth Saturday after the third to last Saturday in October of 1983 and every fourth year thereafter.

(2)(a) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November or the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November shall not be applicable in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more for an election relative to a parcel fee imposed within a security or neighborhood improvement district. For purposes of this Subparagraph, "security or neighborhood improvement district" means a special district one of the primary purposes of which is aiding in crime prevention and adding to the security of district residents by providing for an increased presence of law enforcement personnel in the district or otherwise promoting and encouraging security in the district.

(3) The last Saturday in March or the fifth Saturday after the last Saturday in March of any year or on the first Saturday in March or the fifth Saturday after the first Saturday in March during the presidential election year.

(4) The second Saturday in October or the fifth Saturday after the second Saturday in October of 1985 and every fourth year thereafter.

(5) Repealed by Acts 2008, No. 134, §1.

(6) For a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the second Saturday in October or the fifth Saturday after the second Saturday in October in 2017 and every fourth year thereafter.

(7) Repealed by Acts 2015, No. 307, §3, eff. June 29, 2015.

G. Prohibited days. (1) No election of any kind shall be held in this state on any of the days of Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, Shemini Atzeret, Simchat Torah, the first two days and the last two days of Passover, Shavuot, Tish'a B'Av, the two days preceding Labor Day or the three days preceding Easter. If the date of any election falls on any of the above-named days, the election shall be held on the same weekday of the preceding week.

(2)(a) If the date for the primary election is advanced in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the general election shall be advanced the same number of weeks as the primary election.

(b) If the date for the general election is advanced in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the primary election shall be advanced the same number of weeks as the general election.

The below statute is referenced in Section 8-03 (B) of Home Rule Charter

§33:3301. Street improvements authorized

Municipalities, including those operating under a home rule or special legislative charter, may construct, pave, surface, resurface with concrete, cement, asphalt, brick, gravel, crushed stone, shell, or any paving material, and repair or otherwise improve streets, roads, sidewalks, and alleys, together with the necessary ditching, curbing, guttering, aprons, drains, and headers within their corporate limits, including such streets, alleys or other public ways which may be entirely within the limits or boundaries of such municipality, but along the boundary or limit thereof in such manner that abutting property on one side of such street or other public way is situated wholly or partly outside of such municipality, and may levy and collect local or special assessments on the real property abutting the improvements, including such property as may be located outside the municipal limits but abutting a street or other public way located within the municipal limits, sufficient in amount to defray the total cost of the works, including street intersections, in the form and manner and subject to the limitations and restrictions as follows provided, however, that all such work shall be done under the provisions of R.S. 38:2211.